

seen it from Valdivia (Walker), Temuco, Jan. 1906 (Middleton); Terra del Fuego, Dec. 1904, several (Crawshay);* Santiago (Rees), and Patagonia (Chubut). (7) *Pimpla sponsa*, Hal., is a female *Itopectis*. (8) *Campoplex fugitivus*, Hal., is a *Limmerium* sensu lato, and single male and female are correctly associated. The *Chrysis* there named *C. cerulans*, F., which seems not to extend south of Guatemala, is much more closely allied to *Tetrachrysis carinata*, Spin. The specimen of *Ophion luteus*, Linn., that Haliday records thence is correctly named.

Many of the genera, ascribed to his species by Cameron in 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' vol. i. pp. 135 (1884)–312 (1886), are incorrect, and some of the Mesolepti are referable to Lissonotini; but it is too long a task to touch here, and I will only say that a somewhat small proportion of the types are not in Mus. Brit., being either lost or in the Vienna Museum, where I believe all Bilimek's collection is to be sought.

RHYNCHOTA INDICA (HETEROPTERA).

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. BERYTIDÆ.

Capys gracilis, sp. n.

♂. Head ochraceous, the lateral margins behind eyes and a somewhat circular series of coarse black punctures at base, enclosing ocelli, black; pronotum with the anterior area ochraceous, remainder thickly blackly punctate with the margins and a central line ochraceous, scutellum blackly punctate; corium ochraceous, thickly finely blackly punctate; membrane greyish brown with scattered blackish markings; connexivum ochraceous with elongate black spots; body beneath black, abdomen with lateral marginal elongate ochraceous spots, coxæ ochraceous; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous finely speckled with black, fourth joint black, first joint more than twice as long as second, subequal in length to third, apex of first joint distinctly incrassate, fourth short and moderately thickened; head between antennæ armed with a moderately long curved spiniform porrect process; pronotum longer than broad, elongate, only moderately widened posteriorly; membrane reaching apex of abdomen; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ, its apical joint black.

♀. Abdomen beneath testaceous; membrane not reaching apex of abdomen. $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 millim.

Hab. Trichinopoly.

Differs from *C. malacaiplus*, Stål, by the slightly shorter and somewhat more robust spiniform process to the head, the narrower pronotum, and the shorter and more thickened apical joint to the antennæ. Dr. Montandon kindly forwarded me this species.

* Dalla Torre's reference to Dr. Thwaites (Tr. Ent. Soc. 1845. Proc. lvii.) is incorrect, and refers to *Cryptus bellosus*, Curt. (*Aritanis signatorius*, Fab.).

Some amount of conjecture has been formulated by Bergroth in relation to the generic name *Capys* as here used. In 1907 Breddin proposed a new genus *Capyella*, which Bergroth correctly surmised was only a synonym of *Capys*, Stål (1865). The name *Capys*, however, was also used in the same year by Hewitson for a genus of Lycænidæ. Bergroth states that Hewitson's name was published a little earlier than Stål's and that, therefore, *Capyella*, Bredd., could be used as a new name, but he does not give us any particulars as to the respective dates of publication, though probably he has some information that is neither known in Stockholm or London where these names were founded, and where I have sought—unsuccessfully—to discover exact dates of publication beyond that of the same year. I therefore do not consider that Bergroth at present is quite justified in this alteration, and I do not follow him.

ON SOME RECENT ATTEMPTS TO CLASSIFY THE COLEOPTERA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR PHYLOGENY.

BY C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

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(Continued from p. 169.)

THE Adephaga, Phytophaga, and, with some exceptions, the Lamellicornia also possess only one pair of these accessory glands. In the Phytophaga they are often bifurcate and sometimes look like two pairs, as, for example, in *Prionus* (fig. 7). Two or three pairs are usually met with in other groups. Their division into *ectadenia* and *mesadenia* seems to be purely theoretical and not yet confirmed by a study of their development; and I notice that whereas Ganglbauer classes the single pair in each of the three groups mentioned as *ectadenia*, Berlese, in his admirable work 'Gli Insetti,' describes those of the Lamellicorns and Phytophaga as *mesadenia*. Dr. Bordas, in adopting the names given by Escherisch, is careful to dissociate himself from any acceptance of the views implied as to the origin of the glands in each particular case. He himself suggests that those of the Longicornia would be more correctly described as *mesadenia*.

The Malpighian Vessels.—The importance of these in the classification of the Coleoptera depends upon their number and the view we take as to which is the more primitive number. In beetles they are always few in number, either four or six. The Adephaga, Staphylinoidæ, and Lamellicornia have only four; the Heteromera, with some exceptions met with in the Meloidæ,